

## HUMPHREY NOMINATED.

### The Republican State Convention Names Candidates.

Humphrey, Felt, Horton, Kellogg and Winans Renominated—Hovey For Auditor and Stover For Treasurer—The Platform.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4.—The Republican State convention met here yesterday with its usual full attendance.

The convention was called to order at 4:20 p. m., by Henry Booth, chairman of the State Central Committee. Following the precedent there was an opening prayer by Rev. F. M. McCurran, of this city. Three-quarters of an hour was taken up in correcting the roll of delegates, and then it was, by vote, declared to be the official roll of the convention. Lew Finch, of Osage, nominated W. R. Smith, of Atchison, for temporary chairman. T. F. Garver, of Salina, nominated F. B. Dawes, of Clay. A call of the roll resulted in the election of W. R. Smith by a vote of 412 against 143. Fred Halverson, of Stafford, and J. E. Holman, of Jackson, were elected temporary secretaries.

The chairman announced the committee on resolutions as follows: J. K. Hudson, chairman; R. K. McCartney, B. F. Wallick, G. T. Anthony, S. W. Hammond, E. Vangundy, R. N. Allen, W. McMerfield, R. W. Easley, J. B. Bemington, L. M. Pickering of Johnson, G. M. Purks, C. E. Mitchell, C. M. Harshbarger, A. L. March, T. S. Hann, W. A. Reeder, A. H. Bentley, C. D. Shroeder, F. B. Daws, J. D. Hazen, K. E. Wilcoxson, C. H. Eldred, J. T. Hoffman, C. Dohart, P. M. Clark, P. Q. Bond, W. D. Wider, J. F. Vanbokers, James Justiss, C. T. Triplett, J. C. Rankin.

At the night session the permanent officers were unanimously selected, as follows: R. F. Moore, of Butler, chairman; A. P. Riddle, of Ottawa, secretary; J. E. Hogland and Ernest G. Krezdorn, of Leavenworth, and Miss Minerva Walker, of Harper, assistant secretaries.

In order to prevent delay, the committee on resolutions being out, Mr. Crighton, of Labette, moved to suspend the rules and proceed with the nomination of candidates, which was carried.

J. B. McAfee, of Shawnee, placed Albert H. Horton in nomination for Chief Justice. On motion of J. H. Crighton the nomination was made by acclamation.

R. N. Allen, of Neosho, placed Governor L. U. Humphrey in nomination for Governor, and on motion of Frank Danford, of Ellis, the nomination was made by acclamation.

E. J. Kenney, of Neosho, placed A. J. Felt in nomination for Lieutenant Governor. On motion of A. E. Park, of Marshall, the nomination was made by acclamation.

J. M. McNay, of Phillips, placed the name of Mr. Higgins before the convention for Secretary of State. On motion of Frank Danford, of Ellis, the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion of Eli Payne, the two offices of Auditor and Treasurer were passed over.

C. W. McDonald, of Cloud, presented the name of L. B. Kellogg, and, on motion, his nomination for Attorney-General was made unanimous.

L. D. Young, of Mitchell, nominated George W. Winans for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and received the prevailing compliment of a unanimous vote.

Each candidate appeared before the convention and accepted his nomination in a brief speech.

Following these came the first contest of the convention—the nomination for Auditor of State. Fifteen names were presented to the convention, as follows: H. J. Bone, of Clark; Oscar Shaffer, of Crawford; Frank B. Stearns, of Lane; Ben Fagan, of Ellisworth; A. H. Burtis of Finney; D. L. Brown, of Cloud; Tell W. Walton, of Lincoln; Nick Reitz, of Johnson; R. J. Whitman, A. S. Thompson, of Rice; James T. Ritchie, of Riley; E. L. Rush, of Rush; L. J. Pettijohn, of Stevens; Charles M. Hovey, of Thomas; John L. Waller, of Wyandotte. Two of these, Whitman and Waller, are colored men.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Bone, 24; Shaffer, 25; Stearns, 49; Fagan, 25; Burtis, 29; Brown, 16; Walton, 22; Reitz, 45; Whitman, 10; Thompson, 49; Ritchie, 43; Rush, 13; Pettijohn, 17; Hovey, 103; Waller, 104.

The final ballot resulted: Hovey, 450; Waller, 99.

The convention then adjourned to ten a. m. Thursday.

#### SECOND DAY.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—On the reassembling of the Republican convention the nomination and balloting for Treasurer commenced.

Bourbon County presented the name of J. J. Stewart of that county. J. W. Hammond, of Coffey County, on behalf of the Republican farmers of his county, presented the name of Major William Sims, of Shawnee, which was seconded by Rush County. Doniphan County named Samuel A. Johnson, Harper County named O. F. Casteen and Republic County presented the name of S. G. Stover.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Casteen, 144; Stewart, 110; Stover, 104; Sims, 88.

The second and third ballots resulted in no choice.

On the fourth ballot the contest was exciting, the race being between Casteen and Stover. As the counties were called the result was watched with

much interest, the candidates running together.

When Wyandotte County, the last on the roll, was reached, it was almost a tie between the two candidates. Wyandotte gave her fifteen votes for Stover which gave him a majority, the result being: Stover, 285; Casteen, 273; Sims, 5; necessary to a choice 282.

#### THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the State of Kansas, now assembled in a convention composed of more than 500 delegates, each county being represented by duly accredited members, declare their continued adherence to the cardinal principles of the National Republican party; express their admiration and gratitude for its past services and record their conviction that in its future administration of public affairs, it will quickly respond to every demand of the people and guided by the light of experience its legislation will be dictated by a thoughtful regard for the best interests of the whole people of this Nation.

The Republican party was born of a great public necessity. Its early youth was spent in successful opposition to the extension of slavery. It commenced its glorious legislative career by the passage of the Homestead act, the most beneficial law in its results ever framed by the American Congress. It maintained National supremacy and preserved National unity against a great rebellion at home and threatened interference from abroad, through four years of the most colossal warfare recorded in history.

By its guiding energies a gigantic rebellion was suppressed, an indestructible union of States perpetuated and the supremacy of the Union over the States comprising it forever established. Through its efforts slavery went down in the ruins of the Southern Confederacy. A slave race was emancipated and guaranteed all the rights of American citizenship. It embodied the political truths enumerated in the Declaration of Independence in constitutional provisions and Congressional enactments. It has extended our National domain by the acquisition of Alaska and has added to the Union the magnificent States of Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. It has maintained the public credit in peace and war, has largely decreased the enormous public debt created by the war and protected the issue of greenbacks from judicial repudiation.

It has protected our infant industries, assisted material development and improved the public service. The legislation of the State of Kansas is more efficient in the protection of the rights and more favorable to the interests of the agricultural and laboring classes than that of any other State in the Union.

The house and lot of the laborer and the farm of the agriculturist are exempt from forced sale. The school books, library, pictures, musical instruments, all the wearing apparel of the families, the household furniture, the meat, groceries, vegetables and fuel, the horse, cow and all the necessary tools of both are not subject to execution or attachment. The earnings of a laborer necessary to support of his family are protected from creditors. A span of horses, two cows, ten hogs, twenty sheep and his farming utensils are reserved to the use of the farmer against all forced process of the law. The exemption from all taxation of \$200 of personal property results entirely to the benefit of the poor man.

Provision is made by law whereby railroad contractors have to give bond for the payment of the laborer. Every person performing work or furnishing material for the construction of houses are assured payment under the provisions of a beneficent mechanics' lien law. All laborers must be paid in lawful money of the United States and no one is compelled to receive a check, draft or order on a store.

Stringent enactments are made for the protection of the health and life of those engaged in coal mining. The railroad companies are made liable for damages to an employee occasioned by the negligence of its agents or other employees. The earnings of a laborer are protected against garnishment. Arbitration between the laborer and employer is provided for. The rights of apprentices are carefully guarded. Provision is made for the organization of co-operative societies whereby they enjoy all the rights, privileges and powers that are conferred on other corporations.

This liberal legislation aided by the absence of the open saloon and stimulated by a magnificent system of common schools is the primary cause of our rapid settlement and most marvelous material development. The Republican party has had uninterrupted control of the legislation of this State ever since its admission into the Union, and these laws demonstrate its speedy response to every worthy demand made for the protection of the rights of the people.

We are in favor of the principle of protection as expounded by that great leader of Republican thought and policy, Hon. James G. Blaine, and its enforcement to the extent of giving the American citizen an advantage over the foreign producer, thus enabling him to maintain his industry and to make such a fair profit as will induce others to embark in the same business, believing such a policy increases the wages of labor, creates a good home market and results to the benefit of all classes. We want the same degree of protection to be given agricultural products that is extended to all other interests. The commercial and industrial interests demand a tariff whose maximum will not retard the growth of foreign trade or unnaturally stimulate prices at home, and whose minimum will afford ample protection to every legitimate industry. A tariff beyond such a maximum is legislation in the interest of a favored few, while a tariff below such a minimum is legislation against labor.

We believe it to be the highest dictate of the commercial policy of this country to cultivate the most intimate as well as the most extended commercial relations with our sister republics of the two American continents, and that it would be wise and expedient so to adjust our tariff laws as to promote this end, and at the same time to adopt such a legis active policy as will compel all countries that have exercised a determined discrimination against American products to cease such hostility. The State of Kansas by reason of its geographical position and the character of its products is most favorably situated for the establishment of a large and remunerative trade with the neighboring republic of Mexico, and we favor the enactment of laws for fostering and encouraging the interchange of the products of the two countries.

The practical operation of the Silver act now in force, recently passed by a Republican majority, and opposed by a Democratic minority in both houses of Congress, is rapidly increasing the value of silver and is a good step in the right direction, but we, the Republicans of Kansas, demand free coinage of silver, a measure strongly opposed and vigorously denounced by the late Democratic administration led by ex-President Grover Cleveland.

We favor such other legislation as may be necessary to insure an increase of the volume of currency adequate to the growing demands of our trade. The volume of such currency to be regulated by the necessities of business.

A law applying to every part of the country, protecting the freedom and purity of the ballot box, securing Congressional representation based upon the actual vote cast, is imperatively demanded in the interest of humanity and for the preservation of American liberty, and we demand Congressional legislation to the end that every honest vote may be polled and every honest ballot counted.

While the Disability Pension bill recently passed by Congress is the most liberal and beneficial measure of the kind ever adopted by any Nation, yet we are in favor of the passage of a Service Pension law, believing that by such means a greater degree of justice can be rendered the heroic men who preserved the life and unity of the Nation.

We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of large bodies of land. Congress should make immediate provision to encourage and aid the irrigation of the great body of arid lands until the brave settlers who have sought homes there may fully develop a part of our country so full of latent wealth.

We believe it to be the imperative duty of Congress to make a sufficient appropriation of money, and by all other necessary legislation, to secure to the country at the earliest practicable date, deep harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, to be under the ownership and control of the United States Government so as to afford to this great agricultural region the lowest possible freight charges to foreign markets.

We commend the legislation passed by Congress at its present session, and the Legislature of this State at its last session, against trusts, combines and monopolies whose object it is to interfere in any manner with trade, or control either products or their prices; and we earnestly urge Congress to prevent, by proper legislation, all gambling in grain and other agricultural products.

The administration of National affairs by our present chief magistrate, Benjamin Harrison, has been in line with Republican principles and policy and has been responsive to the demands of the people, and is deserving of the most hearty commendation.

We commend our distinguished Senators, John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb, for their faithful and inestimable services in the National Congress. And we favor the re-election of John J. Ingalls to the United States Senate.

Ten years' exemption from the evil effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, secured by a faithful observance of the constitutional amendment and the statutes supplemental thereto, by which vice has been lessened and crime decreased, leads us to express a determined opposition to any changes in the prohibitory legislation of our State, except such as will make the laws stronger and more efficient and increase the good order, sobriety and welfare of the people.

The organization of trades into distinct bodies, binding them together in ties so loose as to leave each trade entirely independent in the management of its own affairs, yet holding them all together closely enough to insure concerted action and mutual assistance, is a powerful factor for the protection of the laboring masses of this country. The labor organizations have adopted the first day of September in each year as devoted to labor as an entity and an economic force, and as a cause in which hundreds of thousands are enlisted; and we demand that at the coming session of the Legislature this day be declared a legal holiday.

We are in favor of a uniformity of text books in all the schools of the State, and demand such legislation as will procure, by contract or otherwise, the best standard books at the least possible cost.

We are in favor of electing the Railroad Commissioners by the vote of the people, and we demand of the next Legislature to confer upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners ample power to regulate the passenger and freight rates.

We are in favor of more stringent legislation to compel the various corporations organized and transacting business by the authority of this State to keep their general offices and all the books, records and papers pertaining to all their transactions within the limits of the State of Kansas.

We are in favor of the enactment of a law that will require a rigid examination of all banks and bankers at stated periods, and a public statement of their financial condition.

We favor such a change by legislation as will produce a more effective system of the assessment of property for the purpose of taxation, and a reduction of the excessive fees and salaries of public officers, including the public printing and county officers.

We demand that the Legislature create a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of questions arising between employees and corporations.

We demand that the statutes of this State be so amended as to prohibit the introduction in this State of a cattle liable to impart the Texas, splenic or Spanish fever at any other time than between the first day of December and the first day of the following February.

We are in favor of so amending our existing laws on the subject of the payment of employees, of individuals, companies or corporations engaged in mining and manufacturing, as to provide for weekly payment of wages in lawful money.

We are opposed to the system of free passes on railroads now in vogue in this State, by reason of which every railroad company is expected, as a matter of courtesy, to comply with all State officers, members of the Legislature, judges and other public officers with free transportation over their lines, and we favor the suppression of this practice by proper legislation.

We are in favor of legislation prohibiting the employment of children under the age of fourteen years in mines, factories, workshops or mercantile establishments.

We strongly endorse and approve the administration of the affairs of this State by Governor Lyman H. Humphrey and his associates in the State Government as being pre-eminently wise, judicious and economical, and we do especially commend the Governor and Attorney-General for their energetic and effective efforts to promote the execution of all of the laws of the State.

The following additional resolutions were added to the platform:

That the next Legislature should so amend the laws relating to foreclosure and sale of real estate under mortgage contract, as shall secure to the mortgagor the privilege of redeeming such real estate within twelve months from date of such foreclosure sale by the payment of the judgment and of legal interest from date of sale to date of redemption.

Whereas, The cattle syndicates of the West are permitted to occupy the public domain, for use in a business, which is in direct competition with the farmers of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask Congress to provide such suitable rental or tax as will place them off from a position of favoritism and bring them into fair and equal competition with those who own their lands, and pay taxes on them as well as on the cattle.

The convention then adjourned the following State Central Committee, after which adjournment was declared:

At large, R. F. Moore, of Butler County; First district, L. L. Terwilliger, Leavenworth; Second district, S. B. McLeamore, Bourbon; Third district, S.

S. Kirkpatrick, Fredonia; Fourth district, L. E. Finch, Burlingame; Fifth district, T. F. Garver, Salina; Sixth district, F. M. Lockard, Norton; Seventh district, W. T. Walker, Wellington; First judicial district, C. F. Johnson, Osborne; Second judicial district, M. T. Campbell, Shawnee; Third judicial district, L. F. Randolph, Atchison; Fourth judicial district, A. A. Franklin, Ottawa; Fifth judicial district, D. W. Eastman, Lyon; Sixth judicial district, G. W. Pye, Crawford; Seventh judicial district, E. J. Kinney, Osage Mission; Eighth judicial district, O. L. Moon, Dickinson; Ninth judicial district, A. L. Green, Newton; Tenth judicial district, T. H. Johnson, Miami; Eleventh judicial district, John H. Smith, Cherokee; Twelfth judicial district, J. B. Beasack, Washington; Thirteenth judicial district, Adrian Reynolds, Chautauqua; Fourteenth judicial district, O. H. Atherton, Russell; Fifteenth judicial district, S. H. Dodge, Mitchell; Sixteenth judicial district, W. L. Kenyon, Mitchell; Seventeenth judicial district, J. R. Sedgwick, Rawlins; Eighteenth judicial district, J. H. Mercer, Sedgwick; Nineteenth judicial district, R. T. Simons, Sumner; Twenty-first judicial district, A. W. Kirkwood, Marshall; Twenty-second judicial district, R. M. Emory, Nemaha; Twenty-third judicial district, Frank Danford, Ellis; Twenty-fourth judicial district, Frank Holmes, Barber; Twenty-fifth judicial district, J. W. Butterfield, Marion; Twenty-sixth judicial district, D. B. Fuller, Greenwood; Twenty-seventh judicial district, Lafayette Sims, Dodge City; Twenty-eighth judicial district, M. Albaugh, Kingman; Twenty-ninth judicial district, W. J. Buchan, Wyandotte; Thirtieth judicial district, A. P. Riddle, Ottawa; Thirty-first judicial district, D. E. Paige, Clark; Thirty-second judicial district, Peter Bowers, Grant; Thirty-third judicial district, C. T. Linn, Ness.

The committee organized by the election of William Buchan, of Wyandotte, as chairman, and Captain John Smith, of Cherokee County, as secretary. The following executive committee was elected: C. F. Moore, of Butler, chairman; J. H. Johnson, of Miami; A. Reynolds, of Chautauqua; T. F. Garver, of Salina; Frank Danford, of Ellis; Martin Albaugh, of Kingman; C. F. Johnson, of Jefferson.

#### STANDARD OIL PROFITS.

The Volume of Business Transacted By America's Greediest Monopoly.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press sums up an interesting article on the Standard Oil magnates, as follows: "The amount of business in dollars transacted each day by the Standard Trust and its several dependencies can only be approximated, but some idea may be gained from the following facts: The present crude production averages in the neighborhood of 65,000 barrels a day, about eighty-five percent of which is handled and ultimately bought by the Standard; the price of oil to-day, exclusive of pipeage, ranges from 85 cents a barrel on Bradford oil to \$1 and \$1.05 on that from the middle and lower fields, or an average of about 93 cents a barrel. This entails a daily expenditure for crude material alone of about \$63,000. The daily shipments at present are nearly on a level with the runs from the wells, and these shipments fairly represent the amount of oil refined and sold.

"The price of refined oil in barrels at wholesale ranges in round numbers, including the packages, from \$3.75 to \$5.50 or \$6 a barrel for the grades ordinarily used. A fair average is \$4 a barrel; when the Trust sells to the consumer through its own agencies, the price is of course much higher, but even at the figures named, and deducting the percentage of lubricating oils and naphthas, or about twenty-five per cent. the refining trade alone approximates to \$180,000 a day. The profit on lubricating oils and naphthas are much higher, and it is safe to say that the business in these branches is close to \$110,000 a day.

"Added to these figures are the pipeage charges of 20 cents a barrel on over 60,000 barrels, a total of \$12,000; the storage charges on oil in tanks is between \$9,000 and \$10,000; the pipeage on oil to the seaboard and to Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which can not well be determined in amount, but is not far from \$25,000, and the business in the Lima field, which is in the neighborhood of at least \$50,000. The total amount of business transacted each day by the Standard, including Sundays, is, therefore, very close to \$400,000, or \$146,000,000 during the year.

"Is this business profitable?

"An answer may be found in the \$180,000,000 owned by John D. Rockefeller and in the vast fortunes of his associates. A conservative estimate of the individual wealth of the Standard magnates, of the present value of its various refining plants, pipe lines, tanks, and real property, places the total at \$750,000,000—all realized in about twenty-six years from an original cash capital of \$75,000, and by the use of brains, manipulation—surround all that the term implies—and a surrender of self and other things to the one consideration of wealth and the means of obtaining it."

—Young Doctor—"Yes, sir, I came West just because I heard there was a scarcity of good physicians here. In New York I cured some very remarkable cases." Chicago Man—"Could you cure a ham?" Young Doctor—"Yes, sir, I have had considerable experience in treating the theatrical profession."—America.

#### FATAL BLAST.

A Premature Blast Causes a Frightful Loss of Life at Spokane Falls—Fifteen Men Taken to the Grave.

SPokane Falls, Wash., Sept. 3.—At eleven o'clock Saturday night the men engaged in taking out the mangled victims of the frightful blast explosion in the Northern Pacific freight yards were forced to desist, because among the rocks which were being cleared away were five other blasts that might be exploded in the task of removing the mass of debris that buried the victims.

Up to that hour fourteen bodies had been taken out. Of these the following were identified: Henry Jacobini Veyeler, Henry Apell, Charles Veyeler, Andrew Puelonello, F. A. Holm, Joseph Ray, John Carlinio, James McPherson, Roy Pinkey, B. Vitter, J. Talbo, A. W. Warren, Isaac Johnson, Dan McArthur and Homer Olsen.

The men were given no chance for life. It was either instant death or slight injury. There were about two hundred pounds of giant powder in the blast and the accident was caused by some one's carelessness. The man in charge of the blast and three assistants were blown to atoms.

It is the custom to prepare blasts and charge them and at the hours of twelve noon and six o'clock, after the men have left work and gone to a place of safety, to shoot them. In this case, however, it seems that one blast had been prepared and the foreman, C. McPherson, was preparing a second.

The men had all finished their work and were putting on their coats and picking up their lunch pails, ready to go to their homes after their day's work. Either the rock was too hot from the action of the drills, or else tamping exploded the second blast and that exploded the first. The man who was tamping paid the penalty with his life. A man who stood beside the one who was tamping escaped with slight bruises, although 20,000 cubic feet of rock were hurled for hundreds of feet in every direction. Another man who was near the deadly blast and who was supposed to be dead was seen shortly after the explosion in a half crazed condition walking around with his clothing torn to shreds.

Although a force worked until all the rock dislodged was removed no more bodies were found. The number of dead found was fourteen. In addition to these one man died at the hospital and it is also reported that two more badly injured died at their homes. Many of those injured were so badly hurt that recovery is almost impossible. General Foreman Charles Holt states that forty-two men were in the gang at work on the cut in the ledge. Of this number fifteen and perhaps seventeen are dead, eight are in the hospital and it has so far been impossible to determine the whereabouts of the other men. Of these many supposed to have been hurt will probably be present at roll call to-day.

#### THE WRECKERS.

Arrest of Several Persons Charged With the Late Terrible Wreck on the New York Central.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Detective Tom Bryant, of the Hudson police force, has arrived in the city, having in custody York Reed, of East Albany, who had served as freight brakeman on the Hudson river division of the Central road, whom he arrested in Hudson on suspicion of being one of the wreckers. Reed was taken to Superintendent Bissell's private office in the Union depot and held in private custody for the time being in order to allow the detectives who are working on the case an opportunity to "pump" him. Superintendent Bissell, Robert A. Pinkerton and Mr. Humphreys, the Central detective stationed at Poughkeepsie, were closeted with Reed all the afternoon.

Reed, who is a well known railroad man, his whole family being in the business, was tracked to Shodack and then to Hudson, and one of the detectives found him at a house of prostitution. The chief detective of the road slapped him on the back and said: "Reed, we want you at Albany." The man turned pale and said: "What for? That job at Castleton? Who squealed?" He was looked up and was brought here yesterday afternoon.

Superintendent Bissell's reticence in the matter, it is believed, arises from the fact that they are trying to get Reed to give the names of the others and further rumors say that prominent Knights of Labor are concerned.

Master Workman Leo said that Reed was not a striker, but had refused to go out with them in the late trouble. He said that the Knights sympathized with the road and hoped that all concerned would be caught.

Reed is unmarried and lived with his mother at East Albany. He had been missing ever since the night of the wreck. At his home it was stated that he was a Knight of Labor and a striker despite the Knights' denial.

Lon Miller, a railroad man, a Knight and a striker, was arrested at his home in Greenbush Hollow, charged with being one of the wreckers. It is thought that Reed has turned State's evidence and that this is the first piece of evidence.

#### Firebugs Destroy a Distillery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—The Rich grain distillery at Uniontown was burned yesterday morning with several thousand gallons of whisky. The loss was \$30,000; insurance, \$42,000. The fire is believed to be incendiary. The plant was recently purchased by the Mutual Distilling Company, an Eastern concern, from John G. Beach, formerly of the Government warehouse was saved.